

# THE ESL EXCELLENCE INSTITUTE

## PRESENTS PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS AND FOCUS ON VOCABULARY



INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED LEVEL  
COLLEGE ESL INSTRUCTION

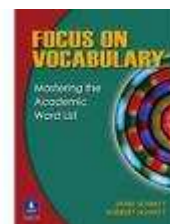
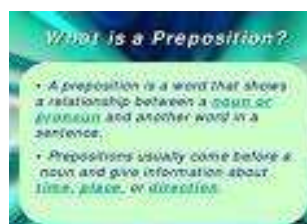


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E m a i l : e s l e x c e l l e n c e @ a o l . c o m

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This education lesson is a volunteer fair use ESL instructional modality. It is one of my previous volunteer ESL lessons. It is posted to encourage ESL instructional planning creativity. This is a sample ESL high interest, multicultural, multilevel, vocabulary, discourse, and reading/writing comprehension builder lesson, coupled with effective grammar exercises. The materials are designed for middle, high school, adult education, and college level intermediate ESL



## UNIT E: Preposition Combinations

### E PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS WITH ADJECTIVES AND VERBS

<b>A</b>	<i>be</i> absent from <i>be</i> accused of <i>be</i> accustomed to <i>be</i> acquainted with <i>be</i> addicted to <i>be</i> afraid of agree with <i>be</i> angry at, with <i>be</i> annoyed with, by apologize for apply to, for approve of argue with, about arrive in, at <i>be</i> associated with <i>be</i> aware of	<i>be</i> done with dream of, about <i>be</i> dressed in	<b>O</b>	object to <i>be</i> opposed to
<b>B</b>	believe in blame for <i>be</i> blessed with <i>be</i> bored with, by	<b>E</b> <i>be</i> engaged in, to <i>be</i> envious of <i>be</i> equipped with escape from excel in <i>be</i> excited about <i>be</i> exhausted from excuse for <i>be</i> exposed to	<b>P</b>	participate in <i>be</i> patient with <i>be</i> pleased with <i>be</i> polite to pray for <i>be</i> prepared for prevent from prohibit from <i>be</i> protected from <i>be</i> proud of provide with
<b>C</b>	<i>be</i> capable of care about, for <i>be</i> cluttered with <i>be</i> committed to compare to, with complain about, of <i>be</i> composed of <i>be</i> concerned about <i>be</i> connected to consist of <i>be</i> content with contribute to <i>be</i> convinced of <i>be</i> coordinated with count (up)on <i>be</i> covered with <i>be</i> crowded with	<b>F</b> <i>be</i> faithful to <i>be</i> familiar with feel like fight for <i>be</i> filled with <i>be</i> finished with <i>be</i> fond of forget about forgive for <i>be</i> friendly to, with <i>be</i> frightened of, by <i>be</i> furnished with	<b>Q</b>	<i>be</i> qualified for
<b>D</b>	decide (up)on <i>be</i> dedicated to depend (up)on <i>be</i> devoted to <i>be</i> disappointed in, with <i>be</i> discriminated against distinguish from <i>be</i> divorced from	<b>G</b> <i>be</i> gone from <i>be</i> grateful to, for <i>be</i> guilty of	<b>R</b>	recover from <i>be</i> related to <i>be</i> relevant to rely (up)on <i>be</i> remembered for rescue from respond to <i>be</i> responsible for
		<b>H</b> hide from hope for	<b>S</b>	<i>be</i> satisfied with <i>be</i> scared of, by stare at stop from subscribe to substitute for succeed in
		<b>I</b> <i>be</i> innocent of insist (up)on <i>be</i> interested in introduce to <i>be</i> involved in	<b>T</b>	take advantage of take care of talk about, of <i>be</i> terrified of, by thank for think about, of <i>be</i> tired of, from
		<b>J</b> <i>be</i> jealous of	<b>U</b>	<i>be</i> upset with <i>be</i> used to
		<b>K</b> keep from <i>be</i> known for	<b>V</b>	vote for
		<b>L</b> <i>be</i> limited to <i>be</i> located in look forward to	<b>W</b>	<i>be</i> worried about
		<b>M</b> <i>be</i> made of, from <i>be</i> married to		

□ EXERCISE 21. Prepositions. (Chart E)

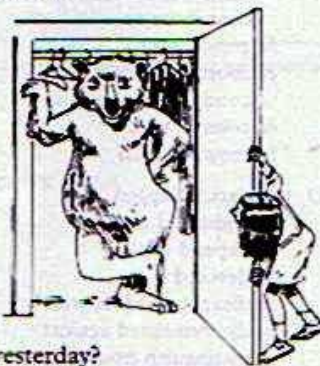
Directions: Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. Do you believe in ghosts?
2. Anthony is engaged to my cousin.
3. Ms. Ballas substituted for our regular teacher.
4. I can't distinguish one twin from the other.
5. Did you forgive him for lying to you?
6. Children rely on their parents for food and shelter.
7. Tim wore sunglasses to protect his eyes from the sun.
8. Chris excels at sports.
9. Andrea contributed her ideas to the discussion.
10. I hope you succeed in your new job.
11. I'm very fond of their children.
12. The firefighters rescued many people from the burning building.
13. I don't care for spaghetti. I'd rather eat something else.
14. Charles doesn't seem to care about his bad grades.
15. Sometimes Bobby seems to be jealous of his brother.

□ EXERCISE 22. Prepositions. (Chart E)

Directions: Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. Max is known for his honesty.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have always been faithful to each other.
3. Do you promise to come? I'm counting on you to be here.
4. Trucks are prohibited from using residential streets.
5. The little girl is afraid of an imaginary bear that lives in her closet.
6. Do you take good care of your health?
7. I'm worried about this problem.
8. I don't agree with you.
9. We decided on eight o'clock as the time we should meet.
10. Who did you vote for in the last election?
11. How many students were absent from class yesterday?
12. It is important to be polite to other people.



13. The farmers are hoping \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
14. Jason was late because he wasn't aware \_\_\_\_\_ the time.
15. We will fight \_\_\_\_\_ our rights.

□ EXERCISE 23. Prepositions. (Chart E)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. I am not familiar \_\_\_\_\_ that author's works.
2. He doesn't approve \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
3. I subscribe \_\_\_\_\_ several magazines.
4. Water consists \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen and hydrogen.
5. I became uncomfortable because she was staring \_\_\_\_\_ me.
6. She hid the candy \_\_\_\_\_ the children.
7. He never argues \_\_\_\_\_ his wife.
8. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ this country two weeks ago.
9. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport ten minutes late.
10. Has Mary recovered \_\_\_\_\_ her illness?
11. I pray \_\_\_\_\_ peace.
12. I am envious \_\_\_\_\_ people who can speak three or four languages fluently.
13. Why are you angry \_\_\_\_\_ me? Did I do something wrong?
14. They are very patient \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
15. The students responded \_\_\_\_\_ the questions.

□ EXERCISE 24. Prepositions. (Chart E)

*Directions:* Supply appropriate prepositions.

1. I am grateful \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your assistance.
2. The criminal escaped \_\_\_\_\_ prison.
3. Elizabeth is not content \_\_\_\_\_ the progress she is making.
4. Paul's comments were not relevant \_\_\_\_\_ the topic under discussion.
5. Have you decided \_\_\_\_\_ a date for your wedding yet?
6. My boots are made \_\_\_\_\_ leather.
7. I'm depending \_\_\_\_\_ you to finish this work for me.
8. Patricia applied \_\_\_\_\_ admission \_\_\_\_\_ the university.
9. Daniel dreamed \_\_\_\_\_ some of his childhood friends last night.
10. Mr. Miller dreams \_\_\_\_\_ owning his own business someday.
11. The accused woman was innocent \_\_\_\_\_ the crime with which she was charged.



## Worksheet 52B: PREPOSITION BEE (HIGHER LEVEL)

1. I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ 4:00, give or take 15 minutes.
2. Mary was walking \_\_\_\_\_ from her car when I saw her.
3. It's raining; you'd better put a coat \_\_\_\_\_ your dress.
4. Marco was walking \_\_\_\_\_ the river when he fell in.
5. He set the vase \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
6. The basketball went \_\_\_\_\_ the hoop.
7. The sign warned people not to lean \_\_\_\_\_ the newly painted wall.
8. My partner's eyes kept closing \_\_\_\_\_ the entire presentation. It was so embarrassing!
9. Shut the computer \_\_\_\_\_ if you are the last to leave.
10. Max is \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico, but he has lived here for 10 years.
11. You can't get Jasmine's attention when she is \_\_\_\_\_ a group of her friends.
12. There were many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ the big storm last week.
13. The glass fell \_\_\_\_\_ her hands \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
14. Because of my allergies, the doctor told me I would have to go \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.
15. My house is located \_\_\_\_\_ the city limits.
16. Your final essays are due \_\_\_\_\_ May 27.
17. Jordan was born \_\_\_\_\_ the last day of July.
18. I sat in the middle seat, \_\_\_\_\_ Luci and Claudia.
19. Because of all the trees, I can't see what is \_\_\_\_\_ those buildings.
20. Dogs must be \_\_\_\_\_ their yards or on a leash.
21. Is there any holiday that is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ the world?

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## Worksheet 54: PREPOSITION BEE (PHRASAL VERBS)

1. I first asked my girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ on a date two years ago.
2. I had a message to call you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Rumi gave \_\_\_\_\_ on her math homework because she couldn't figure \_\_\_\_\_ the problems.
4. My handwriting was so messy that my teacher told me to do my homework \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ali is very easy-going: he gets \_\_\_\_\_ everyone.
6. If the classroom gets too hot, take \_\_\_\_\_ your sweatshirts and sweaters.
7. Watch \_\_\_\_\_! There's a big pothole in the road.
8. The copy machine ran \_\_\_\_\_ paper, so I couldn't make you copies.
9. I need an alarm clock to wake \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They are tearing \_\_\_\_\_ the old building on the corner.
11. I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay me \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Before our teacher hands \_\_\_\_\_ our tests, she always tells us to put our books \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Yuji is not a serious student; he is always fooling \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
14. I know this class is difficult, but try to get \_\_\_\_\_ it.
15. Hitoshi grew \_\_\_\_\_ in a small town in Japan.
16. Cassio hung \_\_\_\_\_ the phone before I could ask him about the homework.
17. I like to buy clothes, but I hate trying them \_\_\_\_\_.
18. If you don't know how to spell a word, look it \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.
19. Elena lost her essay and had to start \_\_\_\_\_.
20. I ran \_\_\_\_\_ my former teacher in the parking lot today. I hadn't seen him in three years.

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Write the correct prepositions or particles in the blanks.

1. The exercise was too difficult \_\_\_\_\_ him to do. for
2. It was kind \_\_\_\_\_ you do that for her. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is worried \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's health. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They are putting \_\_\_\_\_ several new buildings in that block. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The bus doesn't stop \_\_\_\_\_ this corner. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ Sally's new baby? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nora wants to go \_\_\_\_\_ a diet. \_\_\_\_\_
8. What are they laughing \_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What was he talking \_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_
10. He has been studying English \_\_\_\_\_ three years. \_\_\_\_\_
11. She has worked in that office \_\_\_\_\_ last year. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We hung the pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The temperature dropped from ten degrees above zero to ten degrees \_\_\_\_\_ zero. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Why don't you sit \_\_\_\_\_ a more comfortable chair? \_\_\_\_\_
15. That building seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ fire. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The elevator is not running today. It is \_\_\_\_\_ of order. \_\_\_\_\_
17. What is the matter \_\_\_\_\_ him? \_\_\_\_\_
18. I make many mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ spelling. \_\_\_\_\_
19. I see Josie in the cafeteria \_\_\_\_\_ time to time. \_\_\_\_\_
20. I will get \_\_\_\_\_ touch with you next week. \_\_\_\_\_
21. He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry. \_\_\_\_\_
22. She was absent \_\_\_\_\_ class twice last week. \_\_\_\_\_
23. He came to school \_\_\_\_\_ spite of the fact that he was not feeling well. \_\_\_\_\_
24. This book belongs \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the correct prepositions or particles in the blanks.

1. He is not interested \_\_\_\_\_ English. in
2. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Boston at exactly six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She lives far \_\_\_\_\_ the station. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We went to the beach in spite \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sue sits \_\_\_\_\_ front of me in chemistry class. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The police officer ran \_\_\_\_\_ the thief but could not catch him. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Roger is mad \_\_\_\_\_ me because I won't go to the beach with him. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ana is always trying to borrow money \_\_\_\_\_ someone. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ an hour. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It is dark in this room. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ the light. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The wind blew my hat \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The dog tried to jump \_\_\_\_\_ the fence, but the fence was too high for him. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The man died \_\_\_\_\_ pneumonia. \_\_\_\_\_
14. They called off the game because \_\_\_\_\_ rain. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Her English is improving little \_\_\_\_\_ little. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The teacher crossed \_\_\_\_\_ several words in my composition. \_\_\_\_\_
17. The vending machine is not working today. It must be out \_\_\_\_\_ order. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Al did not do very well \_\_\_\_\_ his last exam. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Maureen is very enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ her new job. \_\_\_\_\_
20. He left his hat \_\_\_\_\_ the chair. \_\_\_\_\_
21. He likes to walk \_\_\_\_\_ the rain. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Rosemary plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_ ear. \_\_\_\_\_
23. We plan to go to Chicago \_\_\_\_\_ plane. \_\_\_\_\_
24. She is the girl I spoke to you \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary review 3

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. The opposite of *sharp* is (new, funny, dull, necessary). dull
2. *I'd rather go* means that I (want to, prefer to, had better, seldom) go. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which of these words is not spelled correctly: breakfast, secretary, committee, entrence? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb *to agree*? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the corresponding verb form of the noun *explosion*? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which one of these verbs has the same form in the past tense as in the present tense: go, walk, take, put, see? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Which of these is a past participle: find, thank, saw, been, went? \_\_\_\_\_
8. We pronounce the word *comb* to rhyme with (come, sum, tomb, home). \_\_\_\_\_
9. We pronounce the word *axe* to rhyme with (fix, fast, lacks, first). \_\_\_\_\_
10. If a man does something *by himself*, he does it (well, hurriedly, to himself, alone). \_\_\_\_\_
11. A synonym for *besides* is (alongside, near, in addition to, close). \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb *to advise*? \_\_\_\_\_
13. The opposite of *frequently* is (often, new, seldom, now). \_\_\_\_\_
14. *Lately* means (often, very soon, recently, later). \_\_\_\_\_
15. *I'm kidding* means I'm (smiling, joking, crying, laughing). \_\_\_\_\_
16. Which letter in the word *answer* is silent (not pronounced)? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Which letter in the word *listen* is silent (not pronounced)? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT

# 4

### *Use and Abuse of Natural Resources*



## CHAPTER

# 13

## Water for Sale

### GETTING STARTED

Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

- ▶ What kinds of drinks are most popular with you and your friends? Is water one of them?
- ▶ What brands of bottled water can you name? Which are considered the best?
- ▶ Why do you think bottled water has become so popular recently?

### TARGET WORDS — Assessing Your Vocabulary Knowledge

Look at each of the target words in the box. Use the scale to give yourself a score for each word. After you finish the chapter, score yourself again to check your improvement.

- 1 I don't know this word.
- 2 I have seen this word before, but I am not sure of the meaning.
- 3 I understand the word when I see it or hear it in a sentence, but I don't know how to use it in my own speaking and writing.
- 4 I know this word and can use it in my own speaking and writing.

#### TARGET WORDS

___ aid	___ confine	___ highlight	___ predominate
___ alternative	___ criteria	___ imply	___ proportion
___ arbitrary	___ despite	___ inherent	___ random
___ chemical	___ extract	___ justify	___ regulate
___ complement	___ federal	___ label	___ unique
___ comprise	___ guarantee	___ layer	___ whereas

## READING

The following passage discusses the increasing consumer demand for bottled water. As you read, pay special attention to the target vocabulary words in **bold**.

### EXPLODING SALES FOR BOTTLED WATER

- 1 Walk down the drinks aisle at the supermarket. Look in the beverage cooler in your local convenience store. A new beverage is taking over more and more space on the shelves, and that drink is water. Bottled water sales in the United States rose to 1.7 billion gallons (6.4 billion liters) in 2000 for plastic bottles alone, compared to total sales of only 700 million gallons (2.6 billion liters) in 1980. **Whereas** bottled water was once associated only with the rich and privileged, it is now regularly drunk by people at all income levels **despite** the fact that the price of bottled water can be between 240 and 10,000 times higher per gallon than tap water. What accounts for this astounding increase in demand?
- 2 Traditionally, people have drunk bottled water for health reasons. The practice of "taking the waters" originated with the Romans, who believed that a person developed a healthy mind by nurturing a healthy body. Across Europe, drinking or bathing in mineral water has been associated with curative powers for ailments such as arthritis, kidney stones, and skin diseases. Health spas such as those at Evian in France and San Pellegrino in Italy began bottling water so that their patrons could continue their treatments at home. Twenty-first-century consumers are also concerned about health. However, in America, where the habit of drinking bottled water is relatively new, the concern is often more related to the purity or sterility of the water than to its mineral contents. Americans are worried about the effects of **chemical** pollution and other contaminants on the water supply. Many view bottled water as a safe **alternative** to tap water.
- 3 Further reasons for drinking bottled water are its usefulness as an **aid** to digestion, as a **complement** to a good meal in a restaurant, and for taste. Municipal tap water is often treated with chlorine to guard against harmful microorganisms. Chlorine, as well as metals from pipes and tanks used to distribute and store tap water, can leave behind an unpleasant taste.
- 4 Health and taste are not, however, the only reasons for drinking bottled water. Marketing studies have shown that the consumer most likely to use bottled water is an adult, eighteen to thirty-four years of age, who is educated, upscale, and health conscious. Even early European health spas were very fashionable places with grand hotels, casinos, and social facilities in addition to the halls for drinking the waters. Today, many bottled water brands are associated with celebrities and their glamorous lifestyles. Water bottle **labels** and the shape of the bottles themselves are in the hands of designers and marketers. Packaging emphasizes health, purity, vitality, youth, and nature. Is all the hype surrounding bottled water **justified**?



Many health-conscious consumers drink bottled water.

- 5 In the United States, bottled water is defined as water that is sealed in a sanitary container, is sold for human consumption, and meets all

state, federal, and industry standards. Bottled water that **comprises** more than 1 percent by weight of sweeteners or **chemicals** is considered to be a soft drink. Beverages with sweeteners or chemicals are not **regulated** by the government in the same way as bottled water. In France, other **criteria** must be met. One condition is that the mineral content of the water must be low enough for there to be no maximum safe daily limit on the amount of water that can be consumed. Waters with higher mineral contents can only be consumed under medical supervision at spas. Generally, bottled water can be either carbonated (sparkling) or non-carbonated (still). Consumption of carbonated water **predominates** in Germany, while in the rest of Europe and the United States, non-carbonated water is more popular.

- 6 Spring water in particular is associated with a type of purity many consumers want. Given the sudden growth in the number of brands of bottled water available today, consumers now want to know how they can **guarantee** that the water they are buying is really spring water. For this reason, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that a bottle's **label** clearly indicates what type of water is in the bottle.

The varieties of bottled water include the following:

- **Artesian water** is **extracted** by means of a well from a **confined** water-bearing **layer** of sand or rock known as an *aquifer*. The water is pressurized and will flow naturally once tapped.
- **Mineral water** contains a constant level and **proportion** of dissolved minerals such as calcium and magnesium. In order to be **labeled** "mineral water," it must contain no less than 250 parts per million (ppm) of these dissolved solids. The 250 ppm threshold is in reality an **arbitrary** level because many excellent European mineral waters do not meet this requirement and therefore cannot be marketed as mineral water in the United States.
- **Distilled water** has undergone a process of distillation, whereby the water is vaporized to remove dissolved minerals and then recondensed into liquid form.
- **Sparkling water** is naturally carbonated due to geothermal conditions at its source. If the natural carbonation level is diminished during

processing, the carbon dioxide can be replaced up to the original level of natural occurrence.

- **Spring water** is derived from an underground rock formation from which water flows naturally to the surface. Natural springs occur **randomly** (in a variety of geological formations), and each one has **unique** properties.
- **Drinking water** has been significantly processed via treatments such as reverse osmosis, deionization, or activated carbon filtration. The source of this water need not be indicated. In the United States, more than 25 percent of bottled waters are derived from municipal water sources. Two major brands—Aquafina, bottled by Pepsi, and Dasani, bottled by Coca-Cola—fall under this category.

- 7 An **inherent** element in the production and marketing of any product is the packaging. Despite the clarity required by the FDA, water bottlers are promoting a market perception that bottled water is pure, safe, and good for you. A survey of the labels and websites of fifty water bottlers by the National Resources Defense Council **highlights** the widespread use of terminology that **implies** that bottled water is extraordinarily pure and derived from pristine natural sources.

Terminology	Number of Bottlers
pure	8
purest or purity	3
pristine	5
glacial	2
natural or prepared by nature	8
naturally purified or naturally occurring	3
premium	5
mountain water	7
clean	2
good health or healthy	2
for health conscious	2

- 8 In addition, images of mountain lakes and glaciers or flowing streams abound on **labels**, and may even be imprinted on the bottles, even though the water may be sourced from some

place as flat as Texas. Although many consumers find such labeling misleading, it is not illegal unless a company makes a direct claim that the picture represents the source of the water.

- 9 In summary, the leap in demand for bottled water can be attributed to the public perception, fueled by industry marketing, that

bottled water is a cleaner, healthier **alternative** to tap water. While U.S. consumers can be confident that bottled water is subject to strict health and food packaging **regulations**, bottle **labels** may not yet tell them everything they wish to know.

### UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Respond to the following in writing. Base your responses on the reading and your own personal experiences.

1. Why is bottled water so popular today?
2. What are some of the key differences between the different varieties of bottled water?
3. How carefully do you read the labels on the foods or beverages you buy? What kind of information are you looking for on the labels?

### FOCUSING ON VOCABULARY

#### WORD MEANING

Match the words with their definitions. If you are unsure about a word's meaning, try to figure it out from the context by rereading the passage on pp. 105–107. Then check your dictionary.

##### Set 1

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. justify   | a. to consist of particular parts, groups, etc.  |
| ___ 2. comprise  | b. the standards upon which judgments or decisions can be made   |
| ___ 3. guarantee | c. to make it certain that something will happen   |
| ___ 4. federal   | d. to give a good and acceptable reason for something  |
| ___ 5. criteria  | e. concerning the central government of a country as opposed to the governments of the individual states |

##### Set 2

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. complement | a. happening or chosen without any definite plan, aim, or pattern                                      |
| ___ 2. imply      | b. something or someone that emphasizes the good qualities of another person or thing                  |
| ___ 3. layer      | c. to suggest that something is true without saying or showing it directly                             |
| ___ 4. regulate   | d. a single amount of a substance either on top of a surface or between two other things or substances |
| ___ 5. random     | e. to control an activity or process, especially by rules  |

### Set 3

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| ___ 1. unique    | a. to make something easy to notice so that people pay attention to it                                   |
| ___ 2. highlight | b. without being prevented or influenced by something else; even though something else exists or is true |
| ___ 3. whereas   | c. although something is true of one thing, it is not true of another                                    |
| ___ 4. despite   | d. being the only one of its kind; unusually good or special   |

Read the row of words and phrases below each numbered word. One word or phrase in each list is *not* a synonym for the numbered word. Cross it out.

- |                                 |            |           |               |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. <b>chemical</b><br>substance | element    | compound  | weight        |
| 2. <b>confine</b><br>supply     | restrict   | limit     | put in prison |
| 3. <b>label</b><br>description  | tag        | vision    | sticker       |
| 4. <b>extract</b><br>supplement | take out   | remove    | dig out       |
| 5. <b>arbitrary</b><br>random   | deliberate | by chance | unfair        |
| 6. <b>alternative</b><br>option | idea       | choice    | substitute    |
| 7. <b>inherent</b><br>inborn    | intrinsic  | innate    | intelligent   |
| 8. <b>aid</b><br>assistance     | help       | support   | obstacle      |
| 9. <b>proportion</b><br>amount  | part       | goodness  | percentage    |
| 10. <b>predominant</b><br>minor | main       | largest   | principal     |

#### WORD TIP

- In most countries, the government is referred to as the "national" government. However, in the United States, when people refer to the national government, they usually use the term *federal*, e.g., the Federal Communications Commission or the Federal Reserve Bank.
- A system in which powers are divided between a central government and local governments is called a "*federal* system." In the United States, government powers are divided between the national government in Washington, D.C., and each of the fifty states. Other countries with *federal* systems of government include Canada and Germany.

## WORD FAMILIES

The table below contains word families for some of the target words in the reading. Complete the rest of the table. An X indicates that there is no form or that the form is not common. Sometimes there may be more than one form possible. If you are unsure about a form, check your dictionary.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
X	1. chemical 2. chemist 3.	chemical	chemically
complement	complement		X
confine	confinement		X
federate	1. federation 2.	federal	federally
guarantee		guaranteed	X
justify	justification	1. justifiable 2. justified	
	layer	layered	X
	proportion	1. proportional 2. proportionate	1. proportionally 2. proportionately
regulate	1. regulation 2. regulator		X
X	uniqueness	unique	

Choose the correct form of the word in **bold** in sentence **a** to complete sentence **b**. Use the word family table you just completed as a guide.

- a. The water in many cities is **chemically** treated with fluoride to help prevent tooth decay.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the core science subjects in school, along with biology and physics.
- a. Although the striker did not score a goal, his overall performance in the game clearly **justified** his selection for the soccer team.

b. The \_\_\_\_\_ given for most divorces is "irreconcilable differences."
- a. The **regulatory** body in charge of air safety in the United States is the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA).

b. Safety \_\_\_\_\_ require the use of protective helmets and goggles at all building sites.
- a. The **guaranteed** monthly payout from the pension upon retirement was 0.4 percent of the final monthly salary.

b. Most car manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ their vehicles for three years or 30,000 miles, although some warranties are for as long as ten years.

5. a. In imperial Rome, there was **proportionally** much more public space and much less private space than in modern cities.  
b. Stefan's Law states that the sun's brightness is \_\_\_\_\_ to the fourth power of its temperature.
6. a. Sparkling water is often served as a **complement** to fine food because it can aid digestion.  
b. To build an effective team for sports or work, it is important to select members whose skills \_\_\_\_\_ those of other team members.
7. a. The pain in her arm was **confined** to a point just above her elbow.  
b. Prisoners causing problems with other inmates are sometimes put in solitary \_\_\_\_\_ as punishment.
8. a. The traditional Japanese wedding kimono is a **multilayered** gown made of fine silk of various colors.  
b. The deterioration of the ozone \_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere means that skin cancer rates are likely to rise in the future.
9. a. The artist was successful in developing a style that was **uniquely** hers.  
b. Teachers must always be aware of the \_\_\_\_\_ of each student, each with his or her own individual learning preferences.
10. a. Although city and state governments finance many American universities, there are **federally** funded programs that help ensure equal access to all universities.  
b. On several occasions, the province of Quebec has threatened to separate from the Canadian \_\_\_\_\_.

#### COLLOCATION

Each item below contains three sentences with the same collocation. Write a fourth sentence of your own using the same word partners.

1. a. The aim of the computer simulation was to **highlight** potential **problems** in implementing the new traffic control system.  
b. The television station ran special programs to **highlight** the **problem** of runaway children.  
c. The Aral Sea can be used as an example to **highlight** the **problem** of environmental mismanagement.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
2. a. At many universities, the **financial aid** package includes a combination of grants, loans, and work-study jobs.  
b. Because of the recent slump in airline travel, the major industry players have decided to ask the government for **financial aid**.  
c. Even when **financial aid** to farmers aims to provide security for staple food crops, it may be viewed by some as an obstacle to free trade.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. a. The **criteria** for the **selection** of astronauts are very challenging, both in terms of intelligence and physical fitness.  
b. Prestigious universities such as Harvard and Stanford are able to set extremely high **criteria** for the **selection** of new students.  
c. The European Union has set **criteria** for **selecting** which new countries can join the association.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
4. a. The stylized fight scenes were the **predominant feature** of the film.  
b. The **predominant feature** of the Atkins Diet is the emphasis on minimizing the number of calories from carbohydrates in a person's daily food intake.  
c. By the end of the American Civil War, rifles had become the **predominant feature** of the battlefield, making infantry charges obsolete.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
5. a. The soldiers tried to **extract information** from the prisoner.  
b. It takes a great deal of expertise to **extract** meaningful **information** from raw financial data.  
c. Modern database software allows researchers to easily locate and **extract** the **information** they need.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
6. a. Ian Fleming made an **arbitrary decision** to name his hero "James Bond" after seeing the name on the book *Birds of the West Indies*.  
b. The three candidates for the job were all equally qualified, so the employer made an **arbitrary decision** to hire the first one.  
c. Although naming the new building after a former president appeared to be an **arbitrary decision**, in fact the committee had given it a lot of thought.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
7. a. To be valid, psychological research must use a **random sample** of subjects who accurately reflect the behavior and characteristics of the group to be studied.  
b. World-class athletes must submit to **random sampling** of their urine to prove that they are not taking banned substances.  
c. Companies test **random samples** of their products during the manufacturing process to ensure quality control.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
8. a. Hitler decided to invade Russia **despite the fact that** he was already waging war on England.  
b. The gallery was forced to close the traveling Rembrandt exhibition on schedule **despite the fact that** there were still thousands of people who wanted to view it.  
c. Dolphins can hold their breath for five minutes or more **despite the fact that** their lungs are not particularly large.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

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